THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1830. NO. 64.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may [illegible] Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and fro[illegible] article Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents [illegible]

ROBERT WI[illegible]

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR

LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin,* of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

⁂ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (*Patterson's Row,*) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—

TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,452		2,452
5		1,000		5,000
5		800		4,000
10		500		5,000
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
10		200		2,000
46		100		4,600
46		80		3,680
46		60		2,760
46		50		2,300
92		40		3,680
92		30		2,760
920		20		18,400
8280		10		82,800

9624 prizes $198,432
15180 blanks—24804 tickets.

Tickets	-	$10 00	Quarters	-	$2 50
Halves	-	5 00	Eighths	-	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, April 27, 1830.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

⁂ *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The univaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Poetry.

From the Kingston (U. C.) Patriot.

STANZAS

On seeing the recently erected monument of the late Charles Dibdin, the British Naval Songster, in the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

Stop! shipmate, stop! he can't be dead!
 His muse yet lives, to seamen dear;
His spirit has but shot ahead,
 And yet our midnight watch may cheer.
Still on each heart his lays resound,
 From Nile re-echoes to the Nore;
Yet many a hope of mirth's aground,
 Should Charley be indeed no more.

The "Evening Watch," the sounding lead,
 Will sadly miss old Charley's line,
"Saturday Night" may go to bed,
 His sun has set, no more to shine:
"Sweethearts and Wives" though we may sing,
 Or toast at sea, "the Girls on shore,"
Jack's fiddle wants its master string,
 Since tuneful Charley is no more.

"Jack Ratline's" story now who'll tell?
 Or chronicle each boatswain brave?
The sailor's kind historian fell
 With him who sung the "Soldiers Grave,"
"Poor Jack," "Ben Backstay."—But delay!
 Starboard and larboard, aft and fore,
Each from his brow may swab the spray,
 For Charley spins the yarn no more.

The capstan, compass, and the log,
 Will oft his muse to memory bring,
And when all hands wheel round the grog;
 They'll drink and blubber while they sing.
For grog was often Charley's theme,
 A double spirit then it bore;
It somehow seems to be a dream,
 That such a spirit is no more.

It smoothed the tempest, cheered the calm,
 Made each a hero at his gun:
It even proved to foes a balm,
 Soon as the angry fight was done.
Then, shipmates, check that rising sigh,
 He's gone, as others went afore;
And even foremost men must die,
 As well as Charley, now no more.

Miscellany.

Abstract of a lecture on the Manufacture of Pins, delivered by Dr. Birkbeck, *at the London Mechanics' Institute.*

In a recent lecture of Dr. Birkbeck's, at the Mechanics' Institute, while pointing out the advantages to be derived from the use of machinery as a substitute for human labor, he adverted to the various processes employed in the fabrication of a pin. He observed:

'It has been stated that no less than eighteen individuals are employed in the manufacture of this little implement: some have extended this number to twenty-five, but they must have included processes which occur previous to the drawing of the brass wire. The manufacture of wire, by drawing it through a steel plate, fixed perpendicularly on a table, is supposed to have originated at Nuremburg or Augsburg, in the fourteenth century; but the present mode of drawing it through a steel plate, by the addition of revolving cylinders, urged by horses, water or steam, is of comparatively recent invention. This draw-plate is pierced with a number of conical holes of different sizes, the size of the smaller orifice determining the diameter of the wire, which is seized by a strong pair of nippers, and forcibly drawn through these holes, when the plate is placed on the draw frame. As the pin maker requires a very small shaft for his pins, the wire is made to pass through the smallest holes in the draw plate; it then requires to be made straight, and the business of the pin maker commences by cutting it into lengths sufficient to make six pins.' One of these steel draw plates was exhibited to the audience, after which it was placed on a draw frame, and a piece of thick wire was dragged through several of its orifices in succession, and was elongated in proportion to the diameters of the holes through which it had passed. By this process the wire became so much heated that the lecturer could scarcely hold it, and he observed that, 'the evolution of heat arose (as in the operation of hammering) from the approximation of the particles of the metal by the violent pressure it had undergone, which had forced out its latent caloric and rendered it sensible. Lord Bacon, according to his view of the nature of heat, concluded, that the rapid change of temperature, which accompanies hammering, was occasioned by a rapid vibration of particles; but in drawing wire, there is no vibration at all commensurate with the quantity of caloric evolved. Gold and silver wire, after undergoing this process (which does not diminish malleability or ductility) is frequently flattened by passing it between two steel cylinders revolving very near to each other; this was a very important improvement, as the fine and costly wire used in forming gold lace is made to cover three times as much space as if in a cylindrical form.

'The boy who points the pins, takes about a dozen of the lengths of wire in his hand at once, and a spectator is astonished by the dexterity with which he contrives to keep them all revolving on their longitudinal axes, while he applies their extremities, first to a coarse grinding stone, and then to a finer one, revolving near the other on the same axis, to give them the necessary polish. The revolution of the wires is necessary to prevent the ends from being ground flat, and so rapidly is the operation performed, that a boy will point 16,000 pins in an hour. As soon as the two ends of the wire are pointed, a pin is cut from each extremity, and the pointing is repeated till six pins are cut from each wire.

'The process of making the heads of pins, or, as it is termed, head-spinning, consists in causing a finer wire to revolve with great rapidity round a straight piece of wire, of proper diameter, which is afterwards drawn out, leaving the spiral coil in the form of a hollow tube, which is then cut into pieces, every two rounds of the wire making one pin's head. The heads are then put into an iron pan, and made red hot to soften them, after which they are ready for use; and the next important point is to fix them properly on the shafts. In 1534, it was enacted by statute 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. cap. 6, 'That no person shall put to sale any pins but only such as shall have the heads *soldered* fast to the shank of the pins, well smoothed the shanks well shapen, the points well rounded, filed, canted and sharpened.' But in our times, no man could get a living at pin making, if he had to *solder* the heads on, or fix them by riveting.—All that is now required is for a boy to thrust the shaft of a pin amongst the heads, and catching one of them on its extremity, he fixes it firmly by striking it with a hammer on an anvil with a small hole in it. This is done with surprising rapidity, and the principal cause of the strong adhesion which takes place between the head and the shaft, appears to be the attraction of cohesion allowed to operate by the closeness of contact.

'When the pins are thus completely formed, they are whitened, by placing them in a vessel containing a solution of grain tin in tartaric acid, or the lees of wine. In this process we have an advantage, as to brilliancy of surface, over the continental pin makers, who use lead and mercury instead of tin; and it is said likewise, that on this account, a puncture from a British pin is of much less consequence than when made with a foreign one. The pins, when thus whitened, have still a dull appearance, which is removed by agitating them in a tub containing bran; and the pins being thus polished by friction, the bran is detached by winnowing, exactly as chaff is separated from grain. The pins are then ready for the final process of papering, an operation not easily understood, as to the mode of folding the paper and the rapid introduction of the pins, without seeing it actually performed.

Dr. Birkbeck unfolded a paper containing four hundred and three common pins, and stated, 'that after paying all the expenses of wire, labor, &c. incurred in the processes just described, the whole sum charged by the wholesale dealer, from whom they were obtained, for this quantity of pins, amounted to no more than *two-pence farthing*.—They are, therefore, sold in the first instance, at forty-four and a fraction for *one* farthing, producing consequently somewhat less to the manufacturer; and it may be asked, if pins are so cheap, what necessity is there for the aid of machinery in manufacturing them? If the question referred only to the consumer, the answer must be, 'none.' It would seem, indeed, from the smallness of the price of pins, either that the capitalist must lose by making them, or that his workmen must be miserably paid for their labor; and it appears from a statement published in 1813, respecting the state of the pin trade at Gloucester, where one thousand five hundred hands were employed in it, that the trade was scarcely worth following. Here then the improvements of machinery ought to apply, as not only affording opportunities for a more advantageous investment of capital, but as producing a superior manufacture of the article in question.' The lecturer here produced another paper of pins, containing four hundred and eighty, which were sold for *nine pence half-penny*, or at the rate of about twelve and a half for a farthing. In this sample, as well as in several other specimens of patent pins exhibited to the audience, the perfection of the heads enabled the manufacturer to obtain a better price; for the great difficulty in pin making is to fix the head firmly, and in regard to what may be called the machine made pins, without leaving it in a ragged state.

'There is a large manufactory on the Surrey side of Blackfriar's bridge, where pins are made by machinery, and if this establishment, which could supply the whole consumption of the nation (estimated at *sixteen millions* of pins per day,) were in full action, it may be inquired, what is to become of all the operative pin makers? The answer to this inquiry is, that they must have recourse to other employments, and, driven from this starving occupation, it is probable they would find another, more productive as to wealth, and less oppressive as to labor. The manufacture of ornamental pins, will probably furnish employment for many of the hands hitherto devoted to the production of common pins; and other arts, no doubt, connected with purposes useful and ornamental, will gradually offer to them other resources.'

As an article somewhat resembling in its origin a pin's head, and perhaps suggested in the first instance by bits of the spiral coil before described, the lecturer mentioned a simple ornament, the *spangle*. The plan of making this little embellishment of dress, was long confined to the individual by whom it was invented, who made a considerable fortune by the contrivance. It would naturally be imagined that spangles are cut out of a thin plate of metal by means of a hollow punch, and the hole in the centre of each made by a solid punch: but in reality they are formed of a circular portion, or single ring of wire, which being laid upon an anvil, and struck with considerable force, is extended in all directions equally, and converted into a flat ring with a small hole in its centre, or into a spangle; at the same time that an almost perfect junction of the two extremities of the ring of wire is effected by the cohesive attraction there brought into action, as was described to occur in fixing the head of a pin.

'It may be presumed then, that no more damage will result from the application of machinery to pin making, than to those employments in which human labor is too laborious; an example of which is seen in the dreadful toil of the men who heave the coals from vessels lying in the river, into the barges alongside. Many of these men are preparing for death at the age of thirty-five: for the unnatural state in which the surface of their bodies is kept, exposes them to disease from the slightest shower, and it is not in the nature of things that life can be long supported under such circumstances. If, however, they are determined to use only the jib and pully, and to raise the burthens by their own weight, instead of employing the whole crane, they must necessarily destroy their strength by efforts which exhaust and tear them to pieces. If, again, in the operation of pile driving, brute force were employed to work the engine, as is indeed frequently the case, the toil now sustained by human beings would be transferred to horses, and the labor of superintendence would be substituted for the labor of continually lifting an immense weight. Thus machinery may be said to have a tendency to lengthen human life; and perhaps it is not going too far, to assign the increase of machinery as one amongst the causes which have contributed to that extension of the average duration of human life, which is known to have taken place in this country since the period most remarkable for its general introduction.'

The lecturer referred to two large transparencies, representing, respectively, the skeletons of a man and a horse, and gave a general explanation of the anatomical structure of each; pointing out the manner in which the muscles act upon the bones—the relative situations of the centre of gravity when the man or the horse is employed in pulling or in carrying a load; and from the difference of structure, existing between the human being and the quadruped, deducing the inference that man was not intended to be a toiling animal. 'His endeavor, therefore, ought to be to diminish the efforts of the body, and increase those of the mind; and nothing can so effectually accomplish these objects as the increased employment of machinery, the effect of which will be, that his body will enjoy better health, his mind will suffer less anxiety and turmoil, and the general amelioration of his condition will follow as a natural consequence.'

A very numerous meeting of the scientific world was held yesterday evening at the Royal Institution, Albermarle street, it having been announced that Mr. Watson would deliver a lecture on the mode of preventing ships foundering at sea. On entering the Theatre the first thing that met the eye were two large tin reservoirs filled with water, and over one of them was suspended a beautiful model of an eighty gun ship, and other apparatus, intended to demonstrate the practicability of the plan proposed. The lecturer, Mr. Watson, proceeded to state the details of his plan. In one of the reservoirs was placed a tube filled with air. This floated, though one hundred and a half was placed on it. He then proceeded to make experiments on the model of the eighty gun ship, which was loaded with a weight to be equal to having on board the full complement of men, provisions, &c. for a four months voyage. A leak was sprung in the bottom of the vessel, and she gradually sunk. The model was then filled up with air tubes, and the water was again let in, but the model would not sink. The lecturer turned the model topsyturvy, but it instantly righted; he afterwards forced it down below the surface of the water, but it instantly sprung up, the decks being quite free of water. He then placed a mast, loaded with one lb. of lead at the top, which was equal to fifty tons as compared with the relative size of the model, and though the mast was brought down to the level of the water, the model instantly righted. Thus it was demonstrated that any vessel having the tubes could not sink. The lecturer then took retrospective and perspective views of the British Navy. Since 1793, 373 vessels of war had been lost, viz. 283 wrecked, 67 foundered, and 13 burnt, mounting 8000 guns; which, at £1000 a gun, had been a loss to the country of £8,000,000; and 7700 seamen had perished. The Navy now consisted of 800 gun-ships, with 2500 guns, which were equal to 3½ millions of money. These vessels could be fitted up, so that no impediment should be offered, at the rate of £1000 per vessel; and the tubes being of copper, would yield nearly the whole amount a century hence. The safety tubes could be fitted in a King's ship at five shillings per cent.; in a West Indiaman at three shillings per cent.; and in general traders at two shillings per cent. on the value of the ship and cargo. The vessel so fitted up would require 250 tons above her register to sink her, affording a perfect life-ship to crew and cargo; and if wrecked, every part of the vessel would become a life-boat. The Russian, the American, and the French Government, had the plan under consideration, and also the King of the Netherlands. The lecturer expressed his perfect conviction that ships so fitted up would never sink. The lecture was received with attention, and elicited great applause.—*British Traveller.*

CHEVALIER ALDINI'S FIRE CLOTHING.

A few months ago, at Paris, in the presence of the members of the Institute, and other scientific and distinguished persons, several individuals walked about in the midst of a large body of flame, remaining enveloped in fire for several minutes, and then came out uninjured, their respiration being scarcely affected, and their pulse beating but with little more velocity than ordinary. One of these real Fire-Kings had even the temerity to carry his own child through the flames, protected as he was protected, and it was so little affected that it might have slept undisturbed and unscathed. We witnessed an exhibition of this kind last evening. A lecturer took hold of a red hot poker, and carried it round the theatre; another person put his hand into the fire. To hold the finger over the intense flame of burning hydrogen occasioned no uneasiness.—A person accustomed to go into the fire, one of those, we believe, who walked through the flames at Paris, held his head for several minutes over and amidst the flames from burning a considerable quantity of paper shavings; and after having done this, he was in no wise effected—not even his breathing—except that he perspired a little from the heat of the flame. If at the late fire at the English Opera house a child had been left sleeping in some distant apartment, this man might have rushed in and snatched it from a dreadful death.—When we saw the exhibition, we fancied the immense reward a royal or a noble mother would be ready to heap on the man who, so protected, should have saved her only son—the heir to a long line of ancestors—from so horrid a fate; and we could hardly help wishing that some such mother might have her child so exposed, and so rescued, to bring the means of accomplishing it into general use. A result of this kind would be the highest gratification the philanthropic individual, who has now visited this country to make his invention known, and has already made it known in other countries, could receive. The Chevalier Aldini, a nephew of Galvani, who has bequeathed his name to a modern science, by a skilful combination of asbestos, an incombustible substance, with wire gauze, which, as Sir Humprey Davy discovered, prevented the passage of flame, has constructed a whole suit of clothing, by wearing which individuals are capable, like Shadrack, Meshech and Abednego, to walk unharmed in a fiery furnace. The advantages of the invention are likely to be very considerable, and a meeting has, we believe, been already held with the Directors of several Fire Offices, with a view to get them to have some of their fireman instructed in the use of this clothing, and accustomed to wear it. A part of the Chevalier's invention consists in a mode of softening the asbestos, so that it can be conveniently spun and wove into cloth. He effects this by exposing it to steam, and we saw a piece of stuff made of asbestos as large as a blanket.—With this substance he lines a blanket, in which an infant may be carried out of a burning house. Out of it also he makes a small casket, in which jewels or gold may be safely borne through a fire. The fireman, provided with a mask and gloves of the same materials, with a shield of wire gauze, and with a complete case of this latter, can go wherever his footing is secure, and may save both lives and property. All the experiments we have just mentioned, with many others, illustrating the powerful and curious effects of wire gauze in cutting off the passage of flame, were exhibited last night at the London Institution, Moorfields. The Chevalier was present, and received, with apparent satisfaction, the approbation of a numerous and enlightened audience. Being not sufficiently skilled in our language to explain his own views and inventions, Dr. Birkbeck kindly undertook the task for him, and performed it with great success. An Italian, whom the Chevalier has brought with him, was, however, the person who was exposed to the flame, though an English gentlemen afterwards submitted to the same ordeal without inconvenience. Dr. Birkbeck mentioned that he should be ready also to instruct any fireman in the use of this apparatus, whenever the Fire Officers shall select any men as students, and we trust that they will not be long in providing for the public the additional security which may be derived from having the dresses of Chevalier Aldini deposited at different places; and a few men scattered through every part of the town, instructed in the manner of using them. We would even venture to recommend that the dresses should be placed at the different stations of the New Police, and that some of the men, who are always about, should be satisfied, by actual experiment and practice, that they might safely venture, if necessary, to rescue a fellow creature from death, into the midst of a fire, and might handle blazing spars and burning curtains without injury.

The powers of George Robins's Royal filter have been put to the test in our city of Edinburgh during the past week, and for the accuracy of the result we pledge ourselves, having had occular demonstration of the fact.—A quantity of ink was placed in a portable filter, and in one short minute it passed through "bright as the rain drop in an April shower." We tasted it, and do not hesitate to declare the flavor was at least equal to the finest spring water; but its utility was proved, and in a manner that must soon render it a national concern. Another portable filter had a quantity of salt water placed into it, which was purposely brought from the sea at Portobello; the filtration was rapid, and in two minutes it passed through entirely deprived of its saline properties, and was drunk with delight by those present, as pure as crystal water. Previous to the experiment a tumbler of salt water was examined through a microscope; it discovered swarms of little insects. After it had passed the ordeal of filtration we could not perceive a single one. Lavender water was next tried by an eminent druggist of this town, (who had previously been somewhat sceptical;) he was surprised beyond measure to find it returned from the filter as pure water and without spirit. Such an invention must surely be hailed by all ranks of society as an absolute "God-send," at least those who think pure and crystal water, divested of all its bad properties, essential to health and longevity. Mr. Robins's agent has been in Edinburgh only ten days, and, it is said, already 200 families have availed themselves of the salutary use of the filter, the price being so low as to be within the reach of every family.—*Caledon. Mercury.*

Power of the Press.—In the year 1272, the wages of a laboring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period the price of a Bible, fairly written out, was £30 sterling. Of course, a common laborer in those days, could not have procured a copy of the bible with less than the entire earnings of thirteen years! Now a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of one day!

Take another view of the same subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript copy of the Bible in less than three months. With a common printing press work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible can be done in ten minutes; and with a steam press of the most improved construction, the same work can be done in three minutes!—*Miscellaneous Repository.*

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, April 20.—From a correspondent at Laguira, we last evening received the following communication, dated 19th ult:—

"Herewith you have a file of Carracas papers. From the coloring which these papers seem to assume, one would almost suppose that a civil war in Colombia was inevitable; but, on the contrary, I think there is but little reason for entertaining fears of an event of the kind.

"Venezuela has declared herself independent, and her independence she is determined to maintain. Bolivar's troops, 'tis true, are daily deserting him, and uniting with the Venezuelians. A battalion of 800 men had lately deserted Bolivar, and joined the Venezuelians at Maracaibo, which place, by the by, has within a short time united herself to Venezuela.

"Intelligence was received here a few days ago, that Commissioners sent by Bolivar to treat with Gen. Paez concerning Venezuela, had arrived at Valencia, where Paez then was. Paez in reply to them, gave them to understand that he was willing to treat with them on a condition that Venezuela be acknowledged an independent state, in no wise subject to the Republic of Colombia, and on no other terms.

"Bolivar is becoming so very unpopular among his own countrymen, and can have so little confidence in his troops, that I think he will not attempt to force his way into Venezuela. Alas! how has greatness fallen. He that but a few months since, I may say, was universally styled a second Washington, or the Washington of the South. (not that I ever considered him entitled to that appellation) is now, by his own countrymen, stigmatized as a *usurper*, a *traitor*, and a *tyrant*."

[The above was received by the brig Ranger, Captain Whitaker, 30 days from Laguira.]—*Gazette.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

SHORT ARRIVALS—1830.

We have recorded below a succession of short arrivals at this port, which we believe to be unparalleled in navigation, at least from Europe to America. For the last three weeks the wind, we believe, without intermission, has prevailed from N. E. variable to E. S. E. but principally at N. E. The shortness of these trips will appear astonishing, when we consider that over thirty days is the yearly average of passages from Europe to New York.

Vessels' names.	*Where from.*	*Sailed.*	*Arrived.*
De Rahm,	E. Channel,	March 25,	April 11
Charlemagne,	Havre,	' 22,	' 13
Hudson,	The Lizard,	' 26,	' 13
Josephine,	Belfast,	' 27,	' 12
Wm. Thompson,	Liverpool,	' 25,	' 15
George Canning,	Liverpool,	' 25,	' 15
Concordia,	Liverpool,	' 25,	' 15
Walter,	Liverpool,	' 26,	' 15
Admittance,	Rochelle,	' 26,	' 15
Jubilee,	Liverpool,	' 29,	' 16
Charles Joseph,	Liverpool,	' 29,	' 16
Columbia,	Portsmouth,	April 1,	' 17
Caledonia,	Liverpool,	' 1,	' 17

Of the above vessels, whose passages have been extraordinarily short, that of the ship Josephine, Capt. Britton, stands the most conspicuous, she having performed her passage from Belfast to New York, within fifteen days and twelve hours.

The vessels from Liverpool, generally, have arrived here after a passage of only thirteen days from land to land.

There have been two short arrivals at Boston, one the ship Liverpool, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of March, and arrived at Boston on 13th April: the other the barque Unity, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th March, and arrived on the 15th April.

The packet ship Napoleon, Smith, left N. York on the 8th of March, and arrived out on 29th. The fact of her having arrived at Liverpool was known in this city on the 16th instant, a period of 35 days from the date of her departure.

The packet ship Columbia, from London, left Portsmouth on 1st of April, at mid-day, and was becalmed off the Hook on the night of the 16th—made the light house at 6 o'clock next morning, after a passage of fifteen days and eighteen hours.

The packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, left Liverpool on the 1st of April at half past five, P. M. and was off the Highlands on 17th, at four P. M. making a passage of fifteen days twenty-two hours and thirty minutes. When near the Banks, from apprehension of ice, stood to the S. E. for eleven hours, during a gale from E. N. E. and had one day calm. She has been absent only fifty-nine days, twenty-three of which she was in Liverpool, leaving ony thirty-six days for her passage out and home.

From the 6th to 17th April, there have arrived in New York from Europe, two thousand one hundred and seventeen passengers.

American Calicoes.—It is not generally known to the public, that the art of calico printing is now brought as near to perfection in this country, as it is in Europe, and that at the Eagle Print Works, at Belville, in New Jersey, distant only eight miles from the Ferry, upwards of 4,000 pieces, or 120,000 yards are printed weekly. We visited these works a few days since, and were surprised to witness the extent and perfection to which the enterprising proprietors have brought this branch of business. The works are very extensive, and embrace within themselves not only the necessary appendages of printing works, but shops for the manufacture of all the patterns, forms and tools which are required in conducting the establishment. Upwards of two hundred persons are constantly employed, and as we before mentioned finish about 120,000 yards per week.

Those who have never witnessed the printing of cottons can form but an imperfect idea of the different processes which they undergo from their first passage over a *red hot cylinder* to their final finish for market. The perfect accuracy of the machinery used, the rapidity of its execution, added to the beautiful simplicity of its construction, forcibly impress upon the spectator the wonderful ingenuity of man. Our attention was particularly arrested by a machine which printed with two colors at the same time, and with the same rapidity as if one color only were used.

After going through these extensive works, we very naturally concluded that the proprietors were reaping the benefit of our tariff, and so expressed ourselves; when, to our astonishment, we learned that such is not the case. In consequence of the exorbitant duties on foreign cottons, those of American manufacture only can be used, which being of a coarse quality, necessarily cannot compete with the better qualities of foreign fabrics in our market. But this is not all: the American system men have taxed, not only foreign fabrics, but those materials which are absolutely necessary in our domestic manufacturies. Thus we find that our citizens are 'encouraged,' as it is termed, to print calicoes, by being made to pay enormous duties on dye-stuffs, which are delivered to the English consumer free of duty.

We were pleased to learn that the enterprising proprietors of these works find a ready market for all they can finish; and we were equally pleased to know, that the success of their undertaking is in no way dependant upon the tariff—on the contrary, they would be greatly benefitted by being put on a footing with the English manufacturer in the consumption of dye-stuffs.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Exercise.—Persons whose habits are sedentary, deceive themselves into a belief that mere physical exertion will preserve health—and accordingly take daily walks for that purpose, while the current of their thoughts remains unchanged. This is a radical error. The only exercise that can produce a really beneficial result, is that which breaks up the train of ideas, and diverts them into new and various channels. An eminent writer has said that it ought to be the endeavor of every man to derive his reflections from the objects around him, for it is to no purpose that he alters his position, if his attention continues fixed on the same point.—This is no doubt true; and in order to the attainment of any advantage by exercise, especially walking, the mind should be kept open to the access of every new idea, and be so far disengaged from the preponderance of any particular thought as easily to accommodate itself to the entertainment which may be drawn from surrounding objects.

Patent Shingles.—A machine for making Shingles, has been in operation in this city for some weeks past, to which a saw for sawing the timber into suitable lengths for shingles, has been recently attached. This saw cuts a log of upwards of three feet diameter in about eight minutes. The machine was invented by a Mr. Barnes, of Cornwall, Connecticut, who has sold the patent to Mr. Ezekiel Birdseye, of the same place; the latter gentleman has erected the machine in this city. It is, like most useful inventions, remarkable for its simplicity. It consists of a wheel of about five or or six feet in diameter, to which a knife of the length of a shingle is attached by screws, and every revolution of the wheel, be they quick or slow, throws off a shingle. The use and management of the machine may be learnt, by persons of ordinary capacity, in a few hours. Shingles produced by this machine are pronounced by competent judges, excellent. A number of buildings in this city have already been covered with them, and the demand for them increases daily. One of the workmen employed in laying them, informs us they make the handsomest and tightest roof he ever saw, and he does not doubt of their durability; add to which, they are sold at a much less price than common shingles. The power for driving the machine may be either steam, water, or animal.—Wherever a steam engine is erected, for the purpose of propelling machinery for any kind of factory, the expense, or inconvenience, of attaching one of these machines, would be very trifling. It can be driven to cut *fourteen thousand* shingles in an hour; the ordinary quantity is from five to eight thousand. Six hands are said to be sufficient, after a little experience, to saw, cut, and pack forty thousand in a day, supposing the machine to be in constant operation. The cost of a machine is from fifteen to sixty dollars. It may be seen in operation at the corner of Front street and Western Row.—*Cincinnati Daily Advertiser.*

The Miami Valley.—The following statement will give some idea of the productiveness of only a portion of the valley of the Great Miami.

In the month of March, 1830, there were received in Cincinnati, by way of the Miami Canal, by 227 arrivals (exclusive of hay and wood boats)—16,107 bbls flour; 4,523 bbls whiskey; 3,202 bbls. pork; 6,880 kegs lard; 225 tons 5 cwt. bacon and pork in bulk—1385 passengers—and considerable quantities of butter, eggs, corn, meal, brooms, &c. not included in the foregoing aggregate.

During the last month there were 145 arrivals of steam boats at Cincinnati, many of them of the largest class, freighted with all the variety of dry goods and groceries found in our extensive mercantile establishments; which boats transported to a distant market the produce of the country, received by the canal and by a great number of wagons, together with a very large amount of various articles manufactured in this city.

It appears from an official statement in the last received Daily Gazette that the whole number of buildings erected in Cincinnati, during the year 1829, is four hundred and sixteen. Of this number 195 are of brick and 221 of wood. Of the brick buildings, 9 are one story high; 126 two stories; 59 three stories; and 4 four stories. The wooden buildings are nearly all two stories.

Atrocious Depravity.—We have hardly ever known an instance of more hardened villainy than was perpetrated on Saturday night last, by some nefarious beings, more worthy the name of fiends than men. Some time in the night these wretches, either through wanton mischief or depraved malignity, tore up and removed a part of the floor of the Macon Bridge—leaving a dreadful chasm, of five or six feet in width, immediately over the swiftest and deepest part of the river!—The enormity of the crime may be imagined, when it is known that the bridge connecting the two parts of the town, is travelled at all hours of the night—that it is over a deep, wide and rapid stream, some fifty feet from the water, and that a fall from it would be inevitable destruction. Whether the plan was laid for the especial murder of a particular individual, or through a general hatred of mankind, is not known; neither is it known how far the invention may have succeeded. But it is known, that two individuals, at least, who crossed the bridge before light the next morning, came near falling through. One, who had approached the chasm without any suspicion, and did not discover the hole until his foot was half way beyond the plank, and was about putting down the other foot, suddenly saw his danger, and saved himself by falling backwards on the bridge. Another gentleman was even farther advanced, and was only saved from going through by making a sudden effort, and springing clean across. Two or three persons have been taken up on suspicion of the crime, and bound over to the next court for trial.—*Macon Telegraph, April 5.*

Business.—In the wealthy town of M—— lived an old gentleman of that description of bipeds yclept bachelors, who for "many long rebellious years" had withstood the earnest solicitations of his [female] friends to enter into the state of matrimony. Lately, however, he seemed to regret his long celibacy, and one evening, his friends finding him in an unusually pliable mood, gathered around him, and at length prevailed upon him to "pop the question" to a neighboring female, who, they had no doubt, was disposed to let slip an opportunity of exchanging single blessedness for matrimonial felicity. To this lady, therefore, he "onward pressed his way," and knowing from experience the "shortness of time," and having a decided aversion to any thing romantic, he resolved to adopt the most concise way of "despatching business." On knocking at the door, the *matron maid* presenting herself, and having ascertained "*her* to be *her*," he proceeded to "explain." "Madam," said he, "my friends wish me to be married—they think you would suit me—I have no objection—I give you a fortnight to consider of it; good day ma'am;" leaving the astonished damsel to meditate on the proposition.—On the eve of the day fortnight, when she had proved that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," a gentle rap was heard at the door, and, with trembling delight, she proceeded to open it, when a voice she had *once* heard and *never* forgotten inquired, "Well, madam, have you decided about the business I named to you?" She blushed, and, as pleasantly as she could, said something about "not wishing to disoblige Mr.——'s friends, nor go out of the order of Providence, the little time allowed her," &c.; when the gallant suitor cut her short by replying, "Madam, I see which way your inclination turns—this day week we will be married."

A writer in the U. S. Gazette confidently asserts that as soon as Congress shall rise, Mr. M'Lane is to be recalled from the Court of London, and Mr. Ingham sent as ambassador in his place; the office of Secretary of the Treasury to be conferred on Mr. M'Lane. These arrangements are to be made, as the writer alleges, with a view of getting rid of Mr. Ingham as Secretary of the Treasury. His continuance in that Department is said not to be quite satisfactory to the "Supreme Magistrate" as well on account of certain passages connected with his appointment, as of his official blunders, and *devotedness to the Vice President.*—*Balt. Patriot.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3¼ a 3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5½ a 6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½ a5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. brs. 10d	6¼
Coals, bush.	5 a 6¼†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7
Copperas	3½ a 3¼†	4d	7½†
Cheese	6¼ a 7†	other	5 a 6¼†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed. gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2¾ a 3†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	10 a 11
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$8½a9
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	45a50§	lump.	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2†
corn	33a37½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5†	wire No. 14.16.	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg. lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1.40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¼†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, J. t.	$115 a 120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	17 a 18†
rolled	90†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10†	black	14
pig, ton	$30 a 33†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

Remarks—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,			$8 00 a 9 00
Cap,	do.	do.	2 50 a 4 50
Letter,	do.	do.	2 50 a 4 00
Printing,	do.	do.	2 37½ a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,		do.	1 37½ a 3 00
Tea,	do	do.	1 75 a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,			25 a 75
Bordering,		do.	12½ a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,			5 25 a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton cloth, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Boot from Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Tooth-brushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

TO MANUFACTURERS,
FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c constantly on hand. *Also,* Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late THOMAS ENOCHS, Esq. deceased, are requested to make payment to the administrator without delay—and those having claims against the estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GORMLY, *Adm'r.*

☞ The Docket and official papers are left with R. Christy Esq. April 2.—4t.

Spring Millinery.

MRS. KERR has just received (per mail stage from Philadelphia,) her FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY, Pattern Bonnets, Hats and Caps. ☞ Every article in the Millinery line, made at the shortest notice, and in the most superior manner.

41 Diamond, April 23.—3t.

ACADEMY,
FOURTH STREET, NEAR FERRY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he intends to open an Academy, in the Room now occupied by Mr. Gurnsey, in Fourth street, near Ferry.

In his Academy will be taught, all the branches of useful knowledge, requisite for Mechanical or Mercantile pursuits, as well as those branches which qualify young gentlemen for College.

The length of time that he has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and the undivided and unremitting attention which he intends to give to the Pupils, will, he trusts, ensure, as he hopes to merit, public patronage.

JOHN WINTER.
March 26.—w3mo.

TO LET.

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1830.

We are indebted to the Hon. HARMAR DENNY, for a copy of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, upon that part of the President's Message which relates to the Bank of the United States. The great length of this report, which, with the appendixes, occupies forty-two octavo pages, will prevent its insertion in our columns.—In our next paper we will make copious extracts from it.

In the notice of the proceedings of Congress in our columns to-day, it will be perceived that the bill for reducing the duties on tea and coffee has passed the third reading in the lower house, by a majority of 163 to 5. While we express our gratification at this result, we must also mention our impression, that, in the history of this subject for the last three or four years, there is something singular, and perhaps well calculated to arouse suspicion.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Rush, then Secretary of the Treasury, earnestly recommended to Congress the reduction of these very duties. He urged, that as tea and coffee had become almost necessaries of life to the mass of our population, and as it was not expected that our country could produce a home supply, the duties were a burthen upon the consumer, without the hope or expectation of any future advantage resulting from them. He stated, further, that the revenue, independent of these particular duties, was sufficient, abundantly sufficient, for all the exigencies of the government.

These and many other arguments were strongly urged upon the attention of Congress, two or three years ago, but they were disregarded: the duties remained unaltered, and our yeomanry were still subjected to the payment of extravagant prices for these articles of necessity, without the consolation of knowing that these duties were required by the wants of the government, or that they were producing a domestic supply of these articles.

During the last session, and the early part of the present session of Congress, it was well understood that the anti-tariff men of the South would refuse to vote for a reduction of these particular duties, unless accompanied by a total revision of the tariff. They had hoped that the tariff party, in their anxiety to get rid of the duties on these necessaries of life, would consent to a total revision of the tariff. It is, therefore, truly a matter of surprise, to find a bill for the reduction of these duties pass through the House of Representatives with such *extraordinary unanimity.*

The following extract from the Washington City Telegraph, we think, will lead to a full understanding of this seeming mystery:—

"All intelligent men, who look into the future, must see that a day is fast approaching, when those who now revile the suffering South, and scoff at the rights of the minority, will find themselves a minority. The vote to reduce the duty upon Tea and Coffee, carried in the House of Representatives by a vote of 163 to 5, speaks a language which will run from Maine to Louisiana. Out of the present revenue, ten millions are annually appropriated to the national debt. When that debt is extinguished, which will be in few years, that sum must accumulate in the treasury to the impoverishment and ruin of the country, unless new expedients be devised to squander the public money, or the revenue be diminished to the expenditures of the government, by a judicious revision of the tariff. Does not one see, that the amount of duty now paid on teas and coffee, will be deducted from the prices *now* paid for those articles, and that the reduced prices at which these articles will be sold, will be a practical illustration of the tariff, carried home to every man's door? Does not every one know, that the people of this country understand that it is the consumer, and not the importer, who pays the taxes; and that the people will hold their representatives bound to practise economy, that the national debt may be paid, and the taxes reduced?"

Tea and coffee, it is generally understood, cannot be produced in our country, in any considerable quantity. Every cent, therefore, of duty upon those articles, will of course, add at least one cent to the price of the article, and be a burthen of *at least* one cent upon the consumer. A repeal or reduction of those duties will, of course, be followed by a proportionate fall in the price of the article.

This will be, and must be, the inevitable result of a repeal or reduction of all duties upon articles which cannot be produced in the country. But with regard to those articles which we *can* produce, the result may and will be the very reverse. We all know that the increased duties imposed by the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 upon cotton goods, encouraged the home manufacture of that article, and that, in consequence of this encouragement, domestic cotton goods are now furnished, of much superior quality, and at much lower prices, than they can be fairly imported.

Suppose the duty on cotton goods was now repealed, what would be the effect? The immense capitalists of Great Britain would send in and sacrifice their goods, until they had destroyed our manufactories, and then they would and could exact such prices as they thought proper. This different operation of duties upon articles which we *can* and *cannot* produce, is so obvious, that we think it cannot be misunderstood. Yet we think it is manifest, from the extract which we have made from the Telegraph, that an attempt will be made to persuade the yeomanry of our country, that as a reduction of the duties on teas and coffee will produce a reduction in the price of those articles, so a reduction of all other duties will produce a reduction in the price of all other imported articles. Is it not manifest that the editor of the Telegraph endeavors to confound duties upon tea and coffee with the duties upon other articles?

That editor has never before come out so decidedly against the tariff, as in the article from which we have made the above extract. Is it not evident, either that he is misled by this vote for the repeal of the duties on teas and coffee, or that he expects to mislead his readers by a cunning use of it? The friends of domestic industry should be on the alert against this *new* device of the enemy.

The Steam Boat.—The Steam Boat lately built at Pittsburgh by Mr. Blanchard, arrived at this Port, about 11 o'clock, on yesterday morning; (Wednesday, the 21st inst.) This is the first arrival of a Steam Boat at Warren. In consequence of an unusual drought, the Allegheny is low and of more difficult ascent than common at this season of the year. This experiment, therefore, may be considered as a satisfactory proof that our river is susceptible of navigation by steam—as well as a fair test of the success of Mr. Blanchard's plan.—*Warren Gaz.*

STEAM BOAT ALLEGHENY.

This welcome guest arrived at this place on Sunday evening last, about three o'clock. The water in the river was uncommonly low for the season, nearly at low water mark, yet her passage, taking into consideration all circumstances, was easy, indeed beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Her machinery was new—the pilot, though well acquainted with the river, was unaccustomed to that description of craft—she was not provided with good wood, and the proprietors were cautious that in a trip of experiment, no risk should be run; yet she made her trip from Pittsburgh to this place in a little better than three days. She left here on Sunday evening for Warren, and passed the rapids in the neighborhood of this place with more than expected facility. We have heard of her being safely landed at Warren. She had on board a number of passengers and a few tons of freight.—The experiment is fully satisfactory, that this boat can navigate the Allegheny, at almost all stages of water, and do a handsome business. A small, indeed a trifling expense, at two or three rapids between Warren and Pittsburgh, will enable her to reach that place at the very lowest stages, in the driest seasons. The expense of connecting the Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, with Erie, either by slack water or canal, is so inconsiderable, that the great objects to be obtained by it, will certainly not be lost sight of by the legislature. We consider the success of the steam boat as fixing, beyond all question, the route of communication to Erie, by French creek, where Nature has determined.

We feel much indebted to the mechanical skill of Mr. Blanchard, who constructed the boat, and the public spirit and enterprise of the proprietors. When we have a little more time and room, we shall go into this important improvement more in detail, and give a particular description of this construction of boat, which gives it an advantage over all others in navigating a stream such as the Allegheny river.—*Venango Democrat.*

We are happy to announce to the friends of the York and Maryland Line Rail Road, that the Exploring Committee returned on Saturday evening, and reported "that *gifts* were freely and unhesitatingly made by *all* the landholders, through whose property it will pass." Nor is this all,—the highest degree of spirit and liberality is exhibited by most of them; in addition to the land which they have given, many offer to labor *without pay*, to considerable amounts; others offer timber, and others say they will take two, three, and some as high as five hundred dollars worth of stock. This is as it should be, and on the 4th of July next, we will celebrate a double independence, at the laying of—not a corner stone, but a *Union stone.* This shall be done, too, with all the needful ceremony, both civil and military, and such as is calculated to show that we will not do things in a corner.—*York Repub. April 20.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Dreadful Explosion of the Steam Boat Chief Justice Marshall.

To the editor of the Evening Post.

I hasten to inform you of a dreadful disaster on board the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, which occurred this evening, about half past 7 o'clock.—Just after she had received on board her passengers from Newburgh, and left the wharf, while about ten yards off, going down, her boiler exploded with a loud noise, and was immediately followed by the cries of the wounded and dying. Numerous boats put off directly from our docks, the steam boat was brought to the wharf and every attention administered to the sufferers. Twelve are seriously scalded; and few of these can survive. About thirty in all were more or less victims of the accident. The engineer cannot recover. Names and particulars further I cannot give during the present confusion, except to say that the persons most seriously hurt are chiefly those belonging to the steam boat. No carelessness is imputed to any person. In haste, yours, &c.

C. U. CUSHMAN.

Extract of a letter from her Captain, dated last evening at 8 o'clock.

"I have the unpleasant duty to perform, to say that shortly after leaving the dock for New York, at this place, about 7 o'clock, the whole front of our boiler blew out with a most tremendous explosion. Ten persons are badly scalded, 3 or 4 so much so, that their lives are despaired of. The cause we know not at present, but can say the steam was very low, and the boiler well supplied with water at the time, the gauge cocks were tried while landing, and the steam blowing off—all is confusion.

"The following persons are most injured:—Mr. Volant, engineer, badly; James Williams, Pely Moore, —— Brandell, firemen, do.; Thos. Dimond, cook, do.; Jas. Capidy, badly; —— Cole, —— Dason, not so bad. Two passengers, one very badly, and the other slightly. I happened to be standing in the most exposed situation, but received no injury, of consequence. I am doing all I can for the comfort of the distressed. One of the stand pipes was driven through the bottom of the boat. I hauled her on the flats below the dock."

The Chief Justice Marshall underwent a thorough repair last winter, and was furnished with a new engine of increased power, on the low pressure principle, and had a strong copper boiler.—She was commanded by Capt. Ford, an experienced and careful officer, and believed to be as safe a boat as any that runs on the North River. How, therefore, to account for the accident, appears difficult. As yet, we have heard nothing but conjecture.

The last number of the Quarterly Review, contains a very interesting article on the subject of "Rail Roads and Locomotive Steam Carriages," in which is a concise history of the rise and progress of these improvements, and an account of their present condition and circumstances in England. After giving an account of the recent experiment upon the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and the great success which attended it, the reviewers say, that a new and still more improved engine, (the Meteor,) by Messrs. Stephenson, has been tried on the railway. The following are the results:—The Meteor weighed, when the boiler was full of water, four tons twelve hundred weight, and the tender three tons when full, and thirty-two hundred weight when empty. Besides this, there were six wagons attached, weighing, with passengers, twenty-eight tons fourteen hundred weight, equal fully to four times the weight of the engine and tender; although working under considerable disadvantages from the state of the railway, it drew this load at the average rate of nearly ten miles and a half an hour; and in many parts its speed was eleven, twelve, and thirteen miles an hour.

To show the immense importance of this invention to that country, it is stated that such is the quantity of goods transported between Liverpool and Manchester, that all the roads, canals, and river navigation, are insufficient for their regular conveyance, and frequently great inconvenience is experienced from delays. It is computed that fifteen hundred tons are conveyed daily between the two towns, and it is calculated that there will be three thousand tons passing daily each way.—The present expense of transportation is computed at £2,250 sterling per day, and that a rail-way, with locomotive engines, would reduce the expense to £525 daily—making an annual saving in that branch of local expenditure of £517,500 per annum, besides the saving of time. It is also computed, that a saving in the expenses of travelling between those places, would amount to more than £60,000 per annum.

To these advantages, are to be added the facility of obtaining light goods from distant places; and the vast rapidity in the communication of intelligence, by letters, newspapers, &c. through the mail.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

CONGRESS.

April 21.—In the Senate the bill to authorize the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia in the late war, was passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence. The bill to provide for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was further debated by Mr. Robbins and Mr. Forsyth.

The House of Representatives, after Mr. Drayton had occupied the hour in some remarks on the resolution relative to a new military organization, the discussion on which was arrested before their conclusion, passed the bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Tea, by a vote of 163 to 5. After postponing the bills before the House, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Committee refused to take up the consideration of the Tariff Bill, by a vote of 76 to 61; and took up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Judge Peck. That report recommended the impeachment of Judge Peck for high misdemeanors. A discussion took place in which Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, and A. Spencer took part. On motion of Mr. Doddridge the Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

April 22.—In the Senate, the joint resolution authorizing the transmission by mail of papers relating to the fifth census was passed. The amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill to authorize the commissioners of the sinking fund to redeem the public debt of the United States was concurred in. A further debate took place on the bill to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi.

Although, under a recently adopted rule, this day was exclusively devoted to acting on bills relative to the District of Columbia, the rule was suspended by a vote of 156 to 50, and the bills of that character were postponed till Tuesday, in order that the case of Judge Peck might be taken up for consideration. The House was consequently occupied during the residue of the day in the discussion of the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending an impeachment of the Judge; but came to no decision.

April 23.—The Senate, after the transaction of other business, again resumed the consideration of the bill to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi; Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate; but before he had concluded, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the consideration of the case of Judge Peck, the rule which appropriates Friday for the consideration of private bills having been suspended.—Mr. Pettis spoke at considerable length in defence of the conduct of Judge Peck. Mr. Everett then moved an amendment to the resolution, which only went the length of disapproval of the conduct of the Judge, but did not go to impeachment. The discussion continued, although several motions were made that the Committee rise. The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion.—*Journal.*

The following is the substance of the bill reducing the duties on Coffee and Tea, now before the House of Representatives in Congress.

Rates of duty on Teas, after the 31st December, 1831, imported in vessels of the United States, from China, or other places:—

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee,	25	cents	per lb.
Hyson and Young Hyson,	18	do.	do.
Hyson Skin,	12	do.	do.
Souchong and [illegible]er black Teas, except Boh[illegible]	10	do.	do.
Bohea,	4	do.	do.
Imported in Foreign vessels—			
Imperial, Gunpowder and Gomee,	37	do.	do.
Hyson and Young Hyson,	27	do.	do.
Hyson Skin,	20	do.	do.
Souchong,	18	do.	do.
Bohea,	4	do.	do.
Cocoa,	1	do.	do.
Coffee, after 30th December, 1830,	2	do.	do.
——, after 31st December, 1831,	1	do.	do.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed on Tuesday, and, as we are informed by letters from Washington, was expected to pass next day.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

The present duties are as follows:—On Teas from China, in vessels of the United States:

Bohea,	12	cents	per lb.
Souchong and other Black Teas,	25	do.	do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee,	50	do.	do.
Hyson and Young Hyson,	40	do.	do.
Hyson Skin and other Green Teas,	28	do.	do.

On Teas from any other place than China, or in any other vessels than those of the U. S.

Bohea,	14	cents	per lb.
Souchong and other Black Teas,	34	do.	do.
Imperial, Gunpowder and Gomee,	68	do.	do.
Hyson and Young Hyson,	56	do.	do.
Hyson Skin and other Green Teas,	38	do.	do.
Cocoa,	2	do.	do.
Coffee,	5	do.	do.

Buffalo and New Orleans Road.—The bill as reported by Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee on internal improvement, for the making of this road, was negatived in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 105 to 88. Mr. P. P. Barbour was so elated by this victory of the *restrictionists*, as to say that he thought the house had "*done enough for glory on that day,*" and therefore moved an adjournment, which was lost by a vote of 111 to 67. The imprudence of Mr. Barbour, aided perhaps by a feeling excited by the Anti-Tariff Jefferson Dinner, produced an excitement in the House, which resulted in a motion by Mr. Spencer of New York, to reconsider the vote negativing the bill, with a view to have it laid on the table, in order that it may be brought up for consideration at the next session of Congress, which was carried by a majority of 14 votes, and the bill, after an attempt to have another vote on its passage, was ordered to be laid on the table, by a majority of 6 votes.—*Lanc. Jour.*

Jefferson Dinner.—The 13th inst. the anniversary of the birth day of Mr. Jefferson was celebrated by a public dinner at Washington city. It appears to have been got up by the Southern Anti-Tariffites and Restrictionists, and the regular toasts were of such a character as to drive off a number of the Pennsylvania Delegation, who had intended to join in the celebration. The President of the United States and the heads of department were present, the toasts and speeches on the occasion, savored so much of disunion, that the President, to express his unqualified disapprobation thereat, gave the following:—"Our *Federal* Union, *it must be preserved,*" or as another version has it, "it must *and shall* be preserved." The proceedings occupy 11 or 12 columns of the Telegraph.—We shall endeavor to give a selection of some of the toasts in our next.—*Lanc. Jour.*

COLOMBIA.

New York, April 22.—By the brig Montilla, Captain Beekman, which arrived last evening, advices from Carthagena to the 30th ult. and Bogota to the 14th, have been received in this city.—The result of the mission of the envoys of the Congress to Paez, had not been learned at Carthagena. The Bogota papers of course contain nothing entitled to credit, as to the state of affairs in Venezuela, our Caracas dates being later by four days than the latest Bogota dates. Sen. J. M. del Castillo having been invited by the Congress to assist at its deliberations, has left the place of President of the Council of Ministers, and General Domingo Caicedo, has been appointed his successor, and is now, says the Journal of Commerce, at the head of affairs, "Bolivar having retired *temporarily* on account of ill health!" We learn from the same Journal, that Congress has passed resolutions declaring all the Acts celebrated in the different Provinces for any other subject than that of representing to that body what form of government is considered best adapted to Colombia, null, unlawful and void, contrary to good order and the fundamental law, as well as to the solemn Treaties which bind the nation to those countries which have acknowledged its independence.

The new Constitution was still under discussion in the Congress. The government were collecting a large force on the frontiers of Venezuela, comprising the army from Peru, and troops from Bogota.

A letter of the 25th ult. from Carthagena, says—"A few days since, 300 of the Venezuela militia came over to the National Army, and denounced Paez. A great many citizens of Venezuela, of the first families, have come and claimed protection of the army. The Steamboat Libertador has been engaged to take 600 troops from Barancas to Ocana, up the Magdelena. These troops are now on the march from this city. From Ocana, they join the Grand Army of the centre.

There are other varying rumors of defections from the grand Venezulian army, such as might reasonably be expected where there are conflicting interests. It seems not unlikely that there may be some bloodshed; there is no probability, taking the varied accounts together, that the province of Venezuela will again become united to Colombia."

The Col. frigate Colombia, has arrived at Guayquil from Carthagena.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, proceeded from Panama early in March for the Gulf of California. Lieut. Downing, of the navy, who came passenger in that vessel to Panama, has arrived here in the Montilla.—*Post.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Unexampled Rapidity.—The steam boat Lady Washington which arrived here on Wednesday last, accomplished the passage from New Orleans to this place in *seven days and twenty hours*, being a shorter time, by about ten hours, than it was ever known to be accomplished before. This fine little boat, especially well suited for the low stage of water, when larger vessels cannot come up, has thus proved a capability of rapid travelling which will, no doubt, be of essential service to her owners. When the waters are falling rapidly, a few hours gained may be of incalculable importance.—*Nashville Whig.*

It is stated in the French papers that the Pope has conferred the dignity of Cardinal on Mr. Weld, an English Catholic Priest; and private letters state that he is coming out to these Provinces with that rank in the Romish Church. The family of Mr. Weld is Roman Catholic, ancient and respectable, being situated at Lulworth Castle in Dorsetshire, which one of the proprietors, at a former period, converted into a Priory, and filled with Monks.—We cannot divine the object of sending a Cardinal here, but it is mentioned in private letters from different sources.—*Quebec Gaz.*

Poor and County Rates in England and Wales.—From papers submitted to Parliament and published in the London papers, it appears that these rates amounted, in 1823, to £6,703,501 sterling; and that in 1826, they had increased to £6,966,566 sterling, or near *thirty-three millions of dollars.*

Steam Carriages.—The road between Glasgow and Edinburgh has been surveyed; and in June next, four steam carriages, with six wheels each, will start between the two cities. The number of passengers that can easily be carried by each vehicle, will at least amount to twenty-three. The distance will easily be accomplished in three hours. There will be only three stoppages on the road for water for the boiler. There will be no annoyance to passengers from smoke; and the coke, being composed of burnt wood, will not emit a disagreeable smell. The carriages running at present, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, cost, including tolls and other unavoidable expenses, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per mile. The expense of the steam carriages will not at the most exceed 1s. 4d. per mile. The fare of the inside passengers is proposed to be 6s; outside 4s; but from the great increase of East and West country visiters, the fare will probably be reduced.—*Glasgow Chron.*

Definition of a Dentist.—The following is the only epigram furnished by the whole of the Annuals for 1830. It appears in the "Gem," and is a translation from the French:

"A Dentist, love, makes teeth of bone,
For those whom fate has left without;
And finds provision for his *own*,
By pulling other people's out."

The celebrated Geographer, Major Rennell, died in London on the 29th ult. in the 88th year of his age.

Invisible Ink for Secret Correspondence.—Dissolve muriate of ammonia in water, and write; the writing will be invisible. When you would have the writing appear, heat the paper by the fire, and the writing will become black.

The London Sun of the 29th of March, in noticing some attempt to increase the revenue by an augmentation of the tax on newspapers, observes that the number of newspapers now circulated in London, is less, for the population, than in Paris, Brussels, Stockholm, St. Petersburgh, Geneva, Berlin, Liepsic, Weimer, and many other cities of Europe; while the number of papers in the United States is greater than in Great Britain by five to one.

The will of Mr. White, who was lately murdered at Salem, has been made public. He left $141,000 in legacies to various relatives; and the remainder of his property, about $250,000, was left to the Hon. Stephen White. No trace of the murderer has yet been discovered.

Removal of the Indians.—It is more than a month since a resolution was passed in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to inform the House what lands were owned west of the Mississippi by the United States, without the states and territories, on to which it was proposed to remove the Indian tribes, and to furnish an estimate of the expense of their removal. These are questions more easily asked than answered.—Still, as the Executive must have deliberately weighed the ways and means of executing so trifling a measure as the ejection of a nation from the land of their heritage and their fathers' graves, before he recommended it in his message, he might in the course of a whole month, have found his notes, or sent after the author of that part of the message, and gratified the rational curiosity of Congress. It is said that our Jupiter was incensed, when he heard of the passage of this resolution, and said it was none of Congress's business—that he knew how to move the Indians clear out of the states and territories and all nature besides. Perhaps some of the wise administration editors can answer the questions in the meantime, while the world is waiting for their official solution.—*New York Spectator.*

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.* 2		Erie, - *per ct.* 3	
Steubenville, " 2		Virginia paper. " 1	
Pottsville, - " 2		Michigan, $5 & up. 5	
Wyoming, - " 2		under - " 1	
Chambersburgh, " 1½		Scioto, do. do. " 5	

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87cts.
American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand:) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.
March 30—w6t. No. 47 Market street.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but pleutiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

HAIR DRESSING

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. B. VASHON respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal encouragement and patronage, and he solicits a continuance of their favors. He takes the liberty of informing his customers that he has REMOVED his *Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Fancy Establishment*, two doors south of his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, where he has fitted up at much expense.—His Fancy Establishment is separate, and unconnected with the Shaving department—and he will be happy to wait on all Ladies and Gentlemen who may favor him with a call.

☞*JUST RECEIVED*, and now opening, at the above establishment, a neat and elegant assortment of *HAIR WORK, COSMETICS, and PERFUMERY.* April 30—tf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—An election for Officers of the "Eagle Fire Company," for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Davis, Diamond, on Saturday, (to-morrow,) the 1st May, between the hours of 3 and 6, P. M.

A. COCHRAN, Sec'y.
April 30, 1830.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening, third May, at 7 o'clock. Lecture by R. Peter, Jr.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.
April 30, 1830.

THE CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the Cricket Club are requested to meet in Allegheny-Town, on Saturday next, 1st May. The Club will meet at 3 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Johnston. Bats, Balls, Bowlers, &c. will be previously prepared. THE SECRETARY.
April 30, 1830.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.—The enrolled Militia residing within the bounds of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet, for training and inspection, as follows: The 1st Battalion at the house of Capt. John Calhoon, in Elizabeth township, on Monday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The 2d Battalion at Wilkinsburgh, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M—all armed and equipt according to law.

Courts of Appeal.—1st battalion, Captains Heath, Watson, and Lieut. Dougherty, will meet at Capt. Calhoon's, in Elizabeth township, on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 2d Battalion, Captains Irwin, Carothers, and Lieut. Alter, to meet at the house of John Johnston, in Wilkins township, on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Colonel.
April 30.—3*

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

COTTON WEAVERS

WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.
April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the re-enactment and recording of the Ordinance No. 49, passed 25th March, 1820, and recorded 27th April, 1820.

WHEREAS the Ordinance No. 49, entitled "A Supplement to an Ordinance providing for the pavement of the cartways and footways of the streets, and prescribing the duties of the street commissioners," passed by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1820, was not recorded within the time directed by the charter of the city of Pittsburgh, by reason of which omission the said Supplement became inoperative, null, and of no effect in law,—now for remedy of this omission to record said Ordinance No. 49,

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the said Ordinance No. 49, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1820, and entitled as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby re-enacted, and declared to be in full force, in as full and perfect a manner as if the same were hereby re-enacted section by section, or paragraph by paragraph, and particularly set forth in this Ordinance.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Ordinance No. 49, together with this Ordinance, shall be published in at least one of the public newspapers published in said city, within fifteen days from and after the passing of this Ordinance; and that they be also recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the county of Allegheny, in the book kept by him for that purpose, within thirty days from and after the passing of this Ordinance—the publication of both said Ordinances having been first duly proved by the oath or solemn affirmation of some credible person, which said oath or affirmation shall be recorded at the same time therewith, in like manner and form as all other Ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh are published, recorded, and authenticated.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 26th day of April, 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Attest, Pres't Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Cl'k Select Council.

A Supplement to an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance providing for the pavement of the cartways and footways of the streets, and prescribing the duties of the street commissioners."

SECTION 1. That when the requisite number of owners of the ground or lots, upon any square or alley, not less than a square, shall petition the Councils for paving, and the same being approved, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to advertise the same for at least two weeks, by putting up printed or written advertisements in the most public places of the city, and to contract with the lowest and best bidders; but all such contracts shall, before completed, be submitted to and approved by the Mayor; and when entered into, shall be filed in the Mayor's office. And the owners shall be bound to the pavers for the payment thereof, and shall receive a credit with the city for the amount, as provided for in the second section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

SECT. 2. That whenever any street or square of ground shall have been authorized by the councils to be paved, the owners of lot or lots opposite such street or square, shall set, or cause to be set, good and sufficient curb-stones, at their own proper charge and expense; and if after twenty days, notice being given by the street commissioner, the said owners shall refuse or neglect to have the said curb-stones set, then and in such case the same shall be done by the street commissioner, and the amount of setting curb-stones, and twenty per centum as a penalty, shall be charged to the owner or owners thereof, which shall be recovered and collected in the same manner as city taxes are usually recovered and collected.

SECT. 3. That it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to advertise, in manner aforesaid, for the clearing and preparing all streets or squares ordered to be paved, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder for clearing and preparing the same, and to take sufficient security from the contractors for the execution of such contracts; and the sureties for performing the same shall be approved by the Mayor, and filed in his office, as herein before directed.

April 30, 1830—3t.

NEW STORE OF DRY GOODS,

45 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AT this new Dry Goods establishment, the subscribers offer for sale a great variety of seasonable Goods at retail, among which are superior Black Italian Lutestrings; Blue and Jet Black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlins, Marcilene, Satin, and Nankin Levantines; Black and colored Palmyreen; Green Worsted Barege; Colored Cotepalys; Brown Batteste, and an elegant assortment of Cambric, Ginghams, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods; Damask Table Cloths; Diapers; 5-4 Irish Sheetings; Linens; Brown and White Drillings; Black Italian Lustrings; Rouen Cassimere; Beaverteen; Blue, White, and Yellow Nankeens; Blue, Black, Mixed, and Olive Brown BROADCLOTHS; with a general supply of Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Hosiery, and almost every other article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and at prices which cannot fail pleasing those who wish to buy good Goods.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830—w6t.

EUROPE.

THE subscriber being again called on business to Europe, respectfully begs leave to tender his services to the public, in the transaction of all business that may be confided to his care, in England, Ireland, Scotland, or any other part of Europe: such as the recovery and collection of legacies, devises, inheritances, debts, rents, bequests, annuities, claims, &c. He contemplates departing from Pittsburgh on the 17th of May next, and proceeding from New York to England, by the packet of the 1st June, returning to the United States early in the spring. He confidently hopes, from his experience and knowledge of the law, to be enabled to give general satisfaction. Every information given, by application personally, or if by letter, *post paid*, to the subscriber, at the office of W. Forward, Esq. Pittsburgh. H. KEENAN.

Respectable references can be given, amongst which are the following:—

Mr. Thomas Cassilly, W. Forward, Esq. counselor at law, Pittsburgh; Messrs. Towne & Gazzam, Merchants, Mobile; Mr. T. Fitzwilliam, N. Orleans; Major John Bailey, Walter Erwin, Esq. Natchez; M. P. Cassilly, Esq. Cincinnati; A. G. Folingsby, Merchant, Baltimore; Messrs. James & John Sloan, Merchants, Philadelphia; James Keenan, Esq. Youngstown, Pennsylvania.

P. S. Persons desirous of engaging passages for their friends from Europe, or remitting them money, may have their wishes accomplished, by applying as above. H. K.

April 23, 1830.—3tw*

WOOL! WOOL!

THE following prices will be given for good WOOL, clean washed on the sheep's back, and free of burs, if delivered to the subscriber, at Economy, Beaver county.

Prime Wool.		50	cents per lb.
1, or full blood,		40	"
2,	7-8,	35	"
3,	3-4,	31½	"
4,	1-2,	28	"
5,	1-4,	26	"
6,	common,	24	"

A deduction will be made on the above prices, if not washed clean. Two-thirds payable in Cash, and the other third at a credit of nine months, payable at Economy, or prompt pay in Merchandise.

FREDERICK RAPP.
Economy, April 16, 1830—w4t.

TWO CAPITAL PRIZES SOLD AT CLARKE'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 6, for 1830:

30, 38, 52, 26, 54, 11, 6, 49, 22, 32.

Numbers 6, 34, 54, Capital of $500. Also, 11, 32, 38, a prize of $250, were sold at Clarke's Office, to a gentleman in the city.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 7, for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Saturday, 8th May, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2,50; Eighths, $1,25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attend to. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1830.—3t

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
Steubenville, Ohio.

April 27—tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

A Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, adjoining lands of David Boggs, and Mr. Snodgrass, on Sawmill Run, 2 miles from this city—containing eighty-three acres—fifty acres cleared—an Orchard—a Shingle Roof Barn, Log House and convenient out-houses, and great abundance of Stone Coal and Limestone. An undoubted title, clear of any incumbrance whatever. Terms easy, and made known by application to M'Kee & Graham, or the subscriber, on the premises.

CALEB FOSTER.

April 16.—4t*

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

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28 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
30 barrels do. do. old and fair,
30 do. MOLASSES,
72 do. MACKEREL, Nos. 2 and 3,
7 tons PIG LEAD,

For sale, on accommodating terms, by

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

April 23, 1830—4t.

THE public are hereby notified and warned not to trust my wife, Margaret C. Patterson, on my account, after this date, as any debts of her contracting I do henceforth refuse to pay.

R. M. PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830.—3t

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.

Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1820.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

MAHOGANY.

RECEIVED, at No. 65 Market street, a very splendid assortment of MAHOGANY, consisting of Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, ROSE and SATIN WOOD VENEERS: All of which are offered cheap for cash. Orders received and promptly attended to.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Also, Fifty pairs BRASS CAPS and BASES.

March 23—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC for the Consumption.—*THE PULMEL* is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable remedy for this fatal disease, which has cured or relieved five hundred persons, from Boston to New Orleans, since 1827, being taken internally and inhaled. Many preparations of it are made at the chemical manufactory of the proprietor, *Doctor Rafinesque*, Professor of Medicine, Botany, &c. in Philadelphia, author of the *Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption.* He practises as a Pulmist, and furnishes ample written consultations on specific cases for Ten Dollars.

The Pulmel is sold, in Pittsburgh, by

CHARLES AVERY & Co.

Agents, at the Philadelphia price of 20 doses for One Dollar. Also, the Compound Syrup of Lycopus, for Hœmoptysis, the Pulmist, &c The Syrup of Pulmel sold at a small advance of 25 per cent. A pamphlet of the Pulmel given gratis to applicants. April 16—7t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of S. P. Church & Co. have taken the store recently occupied by Mr. G. M'Kown, No. 45 Market street, where they intend keeping a complete assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, at Retail, and at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor them with their patronage.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL P. CHURCH,
CLARK B. CHURCH.

April 16.—3w.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN D. DAVIS,
45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.

February 16—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

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200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

_ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—1mo.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afilicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. Crosbys. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1visw.